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NEWS	5	DEC 14	2006 MeSH terms loaded for MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER
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NEWS	7	DEC 21	IPC search and display fields enhanced in CA/CAPLUS with the IPC reform
NEWS	8	DEC 23	New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/USPAT2
NEWS	9	JAN 13	IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
NEWS	10	JAN 13	New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to INPADOC
NEWS	11	JAN 17	Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS	12	JAN 17	IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
NEWS	13	JAN 30	Saved answer limit increased
NEWS	14	JAN 31	Monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency added to TULSA
NEWS	15	FEB 21	STN AnaVist, Version 1.1, lets you share your STN AnaVist visualization results
NEWS	16	FEB 22	Status of current WO (PCT) information on STN
NEWS	17	FEB 22	The IPC thesaurus added to additional patent databases on STN
NEWS	18	FEB 22	Updates in EPFULL; IPC 8 enhancements added
NEWS	19	FEB 27	New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
NEWS	20	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reload improves functionality
NEWS	21	FEB 28	TOXCENTER reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	22	FEB 28	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with more experimental spectral property data
NEWS	23	MAR 01	INSPEC reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	24	MAR 03	Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
NEWS	25	MAR 08	X.25 communication option no longer available after June 2006
NEWS	EXPRESS		FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005. V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:27:47 ON 13 MAR 2006

=> file .cluster1

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

ENTRY

TOTAL

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:27:54 ON 13 MAR 2006

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 13:27:54 ON 13 MAR 2006

FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 13:27:54 ON 13 MAR 2006

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=> porcine or pig or swine or sow or sus

L1 1305869 PORCINE OR PIG OR SWINE OR SOW OR SUS

=> l1 and (array or microarray)

L2 2967 L1 AND (ARRAY OR MICROARRAY)

=> l2 and (cdna or mRNA)

L3 475 L2 AND (CDNA OR MRNA)

=> l3 and muscle

L4 94 L3 AND MUSCLE

=> dup rem l4

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4

L5 52 DUP REM L4 (42 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> l5 and PY<2004

1 FILES SEARCHED...

5 FILES SEARCHED...

L6 24 L5 AND PY<2004

=> d l6 1- ti

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 24 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

TI Cross-species hybridisation of pig RNA to human nylon microarrays.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

TI **Ascaris suum: cDNA microarray analysis of 4th stage larvae (L4) during self-cure from the intestine.**

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

TI **Leptin receptor-deficient Zucker (fa/fa) rat retards the development of pig serum-induced liver fibrosis with Kupffer cell dysfunction.**

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

TI **Complementary DNA macroarray analyses of differential gene expression in porcine fetal and postnatal muscle.**

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

TI **Development of a porcine skeletal muscle cDNA microarray: analysis of differential transcript expression in phenotypically distinct muscles.**

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

TI **Generation of expressed sequence tags from a normalized porcine skeletal muscle cDNA library.**

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

TI **The biology of somatotropin in adipose tissue growth and nutrient partitioning.**

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

TI **The GalR2 galanin receptor mediates galanin-induced jejunal contraction, but not feeding behavior, in the rat: differentiation of central and peripheral effects of receptor subtype activation.**

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

TI **Structure of tropomyosin at 9 angstroms resolution.**

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 24 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN

TI **Cross-species hybridisation of pig RNA to human nylon microarrays.**

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 24 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN

TI **The biology of somatotropin in adipose tissue growth and nutrient partitioning.**

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI **Genes expressed in atherosclerotic tissue and their use in diagnosis and pharmacogenetics**

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI **Identification of candidate genes and proteins related to human atherosclerosis susceptibility locus (ATHS) and genetic markers for atherosclerosis prediction**

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI **Genes showing altered patterns of expression in multiple sclerosis and their diagnostic and therapeutic uses**

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI **Novel pharmaceutical composition of interferon gamma or pirfenidone combined with molecular diagnostics for the improved treatment of interstitial lung diseases**

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI **Muscle-specific F-box protein, atrogin-1, highly expressed during muscle atrophy, and compositions and methods for diagnosis and treatment of muscle wasting**

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Development of a **porcine skeletal muscle cDNA**
microarray: analysis of differential transcript expression in
phenotypically distinct **muscles**

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Cell-specific gene expression profiles and algorithms for their
construction and their uses for determining the phenotype of cells and
distinguishing cell lines

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Identification of proacrosin binding protein sp32 precursor as a human
cancer/testis antigen

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TI Leptin receptor-deficient Zucker (fa/fa) rat retards the development of
pig serum-induced liver fibrosis with Kupffer cell dysfunction.

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TI A Comparison of **Porcine** Ocular Tissue Gene Expression by
Microarray Analysis.

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TI Molecular, genetic and physical mapping of the **porcine** genome

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TI Cross-species hybridisation of **pig** RNA to human nylon
microarrays.

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TI Development of a **porcine skeletal muscle cDNA**
microarray: Analysis of differential transcript expression in
phenotypically distinct **muscles**.

=> dup rem l6

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

L7 24 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l6 10, 1, 6, 21 ibib abs

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 24 CABA COPYRIGHT 2006 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:172135 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20043153082

TITLE: Cross-species hybridisation of **pig** RNA to
human nylon **microarrays**

AUTHOR: Moody, D. E.; Zou, Z.; McIntyre, L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, 1151 Lilly Hall,
Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA.
moodyd@purdue.edu; chenwei.tseng@mesanetworks.net;
lmcintyre@purdue.edu

SOURCE: BMC Genomics, (2002) Vol. 3, No. 27, pp.
(27 September 2002). 15 ref.
Publisher: BioMed Central Ltd. London
ISSN: 1471-2164
URL: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2164/3/27/abstract>
DOI: 10.1186/1471-2164-3-27

PUB. COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041108
Last Updated on STN: 20041108

AB Background: The objective of this research was to investigate the reproducibility of cross-species microarray hybridization. Comparisons between same- and cross-species hybridizations were also made. Nine hybridizations between a single pig skeletal muscle RNA sample and three human cDNA nylon microarrays were completed. Three replicate hybridizations of two different amounts of pig RNA, and of human skeletal muscle RNA were completed on three additional microarrays. Results: Reproducibility of microarray hybridizations of pig cDNA to human microarrays was high, as determined by Spearman and Pearson correlation coefficients and a Kappa statistic. Variability among replicate hybridizations was similar for human and pig data, indicating the reproducibility of results were not compromised in cross-species hybridized. The concordance between data generated from hybridizations using pig and human skeletal muscle RNA was high, further supporting the use of human microarrays for the analysis of gene expression in the pig. No systematic effect of stripping and reusing nylon microarrays was found, and variability across microarrays was minimal. Conclusion: The majority of genes generated highly reproducible data in cross-species microarray hybridizations, although approximately 6% were identified as highly variable. Experimental designs that include at least three replicate hybridizations for each experimental treatment will enable the variability of individual genes to be considered appropriately. The use of cross-species microarray analysis looks promising. However, additional validation is needed to determine the specificity of cross-species hybridizations, and the validity of results.

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003510296 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12354330
TITLE: Cross-species hybridisation of pig RNA to human nylon microarrays.
AUTHOR: Moody D E; Zou Z; McIntyre L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, 1151 Lilly Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA.. moodyd@purdue.edu
SOURCE: BMC genomics [electronic resource], (2002 Sep 27) Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 27. Electronic Publication: 2002-09-27. Journal code: 100965258. E-ISSN: 1471-2164.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200310
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20031101
Last Updated on STN: 20031101
Entered Medline: 20031031

AB BACKGROUND: The objective of this research was to investigate the reproducibility of cross-species microarray hybridisation. Comparisons between same- and cross-species hybridisations were also made. Nine hybridisations between a single pig skeletal muscle RNA sample and three human cDNA nylon microarrays were completed. Three replicate hybridisations of two different amounts of pig RNA, and of human skeletal muscle RNA were completed on three additional microarrays. RESULTS: Reproducibility of microarray hybridisations of pig cDNA to human microarrays was high, as determined by Spearman and Pearson correlation coefficients and a Kappa statistic. Variability among replicate hybridisations was similar for human and pig data, indicating the reproducibility of results were not compromised in

cross-species hybridisations. The concordance between data generated from hybridisations using pig and human skeletal muscle RNA was high, further supporting the use of human microarrays for the analysis of gene expression in the pig. No systematic effect of stripping and re-using nylon microarrays was found, and variability across microarrays was minimal. CONCLUSION: The majority of genes generated highly reproducible data in cross-species microarray hybridisations, although approximately 6% were identified as highly variable. Experimental designs that include at least three replicate hybridisations for each experimental treatment will enable the variability of individual genes to be considered appropriately. The use of cross-species microarray analysis looks promising. However, additional validation is needed to determine the specificity of cross-species hybridisations, and the validity of results.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003010719 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12517075
 TITLE: Generation of expressed sequence tags from a normalized porcine skeletal muscle cDNA library.
 AUTHOR: Yao Jianbo; Coussens Paul M; Saama Peter; Suchyta Steven; Ernst Catherine W
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science and Center for Animal Functional Genomics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA.. yaoj@msu.edu
 SOURCE: Animal biotechnology, (2002 Nov) Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 211-22.
 Journal code: 9011409. ISSN: 1049-5398.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-BM189924; GENBANK-BM189925; GENBANK-BM189926; GENBANK-BM189927; GENBANK-BM189928; GENBANK-BM189929; GENBANK-BM189930; GENBANK-BM189931; GENBANK-BM189932; GENBANK-BM189933; GENBANK-BM189934; GENBANK-BM189935; GENBANK-BM189936; GENBANK-BM189937; GENBANK-BM189938; GENBANK-BM189939; GENBANK-BM189940; GENBANK-BM189941; GENBANK-BM189942; GENBANK-BM189943; GENBANK-BM189944; GENBANK-BM189945; GENBANK-BM189946; GENBANK-BM189947; GENBANK-BM189948; GENBANK-BM189949; GENBANK-BM189950; GENBANK-BM189951; GENBANK-BM189952; GENBANK-BM189953; GENBANK-BM189954; GENBANK-BM189955; GENBANK-BM189956; GENBANK-BM189957; GENBANK-BM189958; GENBANK-BM189959; GENBANK-BM189960; GENBANK-BM189961; GENBANK-BM189962; GENBANK-BM189963; GENBANK-BM189964; GENBANK-BM189965; GENBANK-BM189966; GENBANK-BM189967; GENBANK-BM189968; GENBANK-BM189969; GENBANK-BM189970; GENBANK-BM189971; GENBANK-BM189972; GENBANK-BM189973; GENBANK-BM189974; GENBANK-BM189975; GENBANK-BM189976; GENBANK-BM189977; GENBANK-BM189978; GENBANK-BM189979; GENBANK-BM189980; GENBANK-BM189981; GENBANK-BM189982; GENBANK-BM189983; GENBANK-BM189984; GENBANK-BM189985; GENBANK-BM189986; GENBANK-BM189987; GENBANK-BM189988; GENBANK-BM189989; GENBANK-BM189990; GENBANK-BM189991; GENBANK-BM189992; GENBANK-BM189993; GENBANK-BM189994; GENBANK-BM189995; GENBANK-BM189996; GENBANK-BM189997; GENBANK-BM189998; GENBANK-BM189999; GENBANK-BM190000; GENBANK-BM190001; GENBANK-BM190002; GENBANK-BM190003; GENBANK-BM190004; GENBANK-BM190005; GENBANK-BM190006; GENBANK-BM190007; GENBANK-BM190008; GENBANK-BM190009; GENBANK-BM190010; GENBANK-BM190011; GENBANK-BM190012; GENBANK-BM190013; GENBANK-BM190014; GENBANK-BM190015; GENBANK-BM190016;

[illegible]

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GENBANK-BM190593; GENBANK-BM190594; GENBANK-BM190595;
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 GENBANK-BM190692; GENBANK-BM190693; GENBANK-BM190694;
 GENBANK-BM190695; GENBANK-BM190696; GENBANK-BM190697;
 GENBANK-BM190698; GENBANK-BM190699; GENBANK-BM190700;
 GENBANK-BM190701; GENBANK-BM190702; GENBANK-BM190703;
 GENBANK-BM190704; GENBANK-BM190705

ENTRY MONTH:

200304

ENTRY DATE:

Entered STN: 20030109

Last Updated on STN: 20030501

Entered Medline: 20030430

AB Recent developments in microarray technologies permit scientists to analyze expression of thousands of genes simultaneously in diverse biological systems. In an effort to provide integrated resources for application of microarray technologies to studies of skeletal muscle growth and development in swine, we have constructed a normalized cDNA library from porcine skeletal muscle. The effectiveness of normalization was evaluated by DNA sequencing of clones randomly picked from the library before and after normalization, and also by Southern blot hybridization using probes representing abundant transcripts. Our data suggests that the normalization procedure successfully reduced the highly abundant cDNA species in the normalized library. To date, a total of 782 EST (expressed sequence tag) sequences have been generated from this normalized library (687 ESTs) and the original library (95 ESTs). The sequence information of these ESTs plus their BLAST results has been made available through a web accessible database (<http://nbfgc.msu.edu>). Cluster analysis of the data indicates that a total of 742 unique sequences are present in this collection. BLASTN search of the 742 EST sequences against the public database (dbEST) revealed that 139 had no significant matches (E-value > 10⁻¹⁵) to porcine ESTs already entered in the database, suggesting the possibility of their specific expression in porcine skeletal muscle. Generation of

non-redundant ESTs from this library will allow us to construct **cdna microarrays** for identification of gene expression changes that regulate muscle growth and affect meat quality in swine.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154606 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300154606
TITLE: A Comparison of Porcine Ocular Tissue Gene Expression by Microarray Analysis.
AUTHOR(S): La Morticella, D. M. [Reprint Author]; Samples, J. R. [Reprint Author]; Rust, K. C. [Reprint Author]; Acott, T. S. [Reprint Author]; Wirtz, M. K. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ophthalmology, Casey Eye Institute, Portland, OR, USA
SOURCE: ARVO Annual Meeting Abstract Search and Program Planner, (2002) Vol. 2002, pp. Abstract No. 2436. cd-rom. Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association For Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. May 05-10, 2002.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Mar 2003
Last Updated on STN: 26 Mar 2003

AB Purpose: **Microarray** analysis was used to determine if **porcine cdna** would hybridize cleanly to human **cdna arrays**. Gene expression from ocular tissues was measured and compared to help elucidate their functions. It was sought to determine if unique gene upregulation in different ocular tissues occurs, and if so what genes are involved. Methods: Total RNA was extracted from **porcine** iris, ciliary body, retina, and optic nerve tissues. Labeled **cdna** was generated using the Perkin Elmer TSA kit. Samples were hybridized to human **cdna microarrays** containing 5700 PCR products spotted in duplicate. Amplicons making up the **arrays** are genes or ESTs, and are amplified from ResGen human library clones. Labeled ciliary body, optic nerve, and retina **cdna** were each hybridized separately with labeled iris **cdna** on two double spotted arrays. Results: It was found that there are genes which are upregulated uniquely in each of the ocular tissues studied. Ciliary body uniquely upregulated genes included lysyl oxidase - like1 (LOXL1), ATP1 B3 ATPase, Na+/K+ transporting, beta 3 polypeptide, FMOD Fibromodulin, GPNMB Glycoprotein (transmembrane) nmb, and OAT Ornithine aminotransferase (gyrate atrophy). In Iris Beta A1 Crystallin (CRYBA1), and Actin gamma 2 smooth muscle enteric (ACTG2) were uniquely upregulated. Myelin Basic Protein (MBP), Proteolipid protein 1 (PLP1), Myelin - associated oligodendrocyte basic protein (MOBP), and S100 calcium - binding protein beta (SB100) were unique to optic nerve. In Retinal tissue CKMT2 creatine kinase mitochondrial 2 (sarcomeric), UNC119 (c. elegans) homolog, and ATPB2 ATPase Na+/K+ transporting beta 2 polypeptide were found to be uniquely upregulated. Conclusion: Upregulated genes in **porcine** ocular tissues could be determined by **microarray** analysis with SMChum5700 human **cdna arrays** from the Spotted **Microarray Core** at Oregon Health and Science University. Genes that are upregulated specific to tissue type are able to be determined using these **arrays**.

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Time Result

#91	Search pig actin gene Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:41:38	145
#90	Search pig actin Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:41:21	1119
#84	Search Identification of differential expression ESTs in pig muscle Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:25:25	1
#82	Search ACTIN AND TROPOMYOSIN VARIANTS IN SMOOTH MUSCLES Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:24:10	8
#81	Search actin snp Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:23:35	21
#80	Search pig actin snp Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:23:29	0
#79	Search boar actin polymorphism Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:20:53	0
#78	Search sus actin polymorphism Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:20:40	0
#77	Search porcine actin polymorphism Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:20:26	3
#72	Search pig actin polymorphism Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:17:27	4
#71	Search actin polymorphisms pig Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:07:31	1
#70	Search actin cdna isoforms pig Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:06:46	5
#68	Search actin cdna isoforms Field: All Fields, Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:05:01	269
#67	Search actin cdna isoforms Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003, Review	15:04:44	4
#66	Search actin mrna polymorphisms Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003, Review	15:04:34	1
#65	Search actin mrna polymorphiosms Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003, Review	15:04:32	114
#64	Search actin mrna variants Limits: Publication Date	15:04:26	0

from 1980 to 2003, Review		
#63 Search actin variants Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003, Review	15:04:07	27
#61 Search actin isoforms polymorphisms Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003, Review	15:03:53	1
#60 Search actin isoforms variant Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003, Review	15:03:34	2
#59 Search actin isoforms Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003, Review	15:03:17	141
#58 Search actin isoforms pig Field: All Fields, Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003, Review	15:03:12	0
#57 Search actin isoforms pig Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:02:42	68
#56 Search actin isoforms Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	15:02:32	2144
#41 Search saama Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	13:48:46	5
#40 Search porcine array Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	13:32:32	286
#39 Related Articles for PubMed (Select 12611633)	13:22:18	320
#38 Search pig gene array Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	13:20:40	42
#36 Search pig gene array Field: All Fields, Limits: Publication Date from 1980 to 2003	13:20:34	42
#35 Search pig gene array	13:07:18	82
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